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10 February 1995

Forty-ninth session
Agenda item 12

RESOLUTION ADOPTED BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

[on the report of the Second Committee (A/49/726)]

49/134. Strengthening information systems for Africa's recovery and sustainable development

The General Assembly,

Aware of the importance of information systems and technology for Africa's recovery and sustainable development,

Recalling Economic and Social Council resolution 1994/42 of 29 July 1994, in which the Council invited the General Assembly to review the programme budget for the biennium 1994-1995 1/ with a view to permitting the delivery of the activities of the subprogramme of the Economic Commission for Africa on statistical and information systems development, and also recalling General Assembly decision 48/453 of 21 December 1993, in which the Assembly agreed to ensure the provision of adequate staffing and resources in the subprogramme,

Endorses resolution 789 (XXIX) of 4 May 1994 of the Conference of Ministers of the Economic Commission for Africa, 2/ and requests the Secretary-General fully to implement the resolution within existing United Nations resources.

92nd plenary meeting
19 December 1994

1/ Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-eighth Session, Supplement No. 6A (A/48/6/Rev.1/Add.1).

2/ See Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 1994, Supplement No. 20 (E/1994/40), chap. IV.

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RESOLUTION ADOPTED BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

[on the report of the Second Committee (A/49/726)]

49/135. Preventive action and intensification of the struggle against malaria in developing countries, particularly in Africa

The General Assembly,

Reaffirming the agreed conclusions of the coordination segment of the substantive session of 1993 of the Economic and Social Council on the coordination of the policies and activities of the specialized agencies and other bodies of the United Nations system in the fields of preventive action and intensification of the struggle against malaria and diarrhoeal diseases, in particular cholera, 1/

Recalling Economic and Social Council resolution 1994/34 of 29 July 1994, including preventive action and intensification of the struggle against malaria in developing countries, particularly in Africa,

Acknowledging the importance for endemically affected countries of having a modern strategy to control this most deadly of all tropical diseases, which annually causes more than one million deaths world wide and nine hundred thousand deaths in Africa,

Deeply concerned by the development of more than three hundred million new cases of malaria annually and by the emergence of a new type of drug-resistant malaria,

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1/ Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-eighth Session, Supplement No. 3 (A/48/3/Rev.1), chap. III, sect. B.

Noting with concern that a major problem complicating malaria treatment and thereby contributing to malaria-related mortality is the continuous intensification and spread of parasite resistance to anti-malarial drugs,

Noting with regret that chloroquine, which traditionally has been prescribed both for prophylaxis and for curative purposes, can no longer be totally relied upon,

Recognizing that malaria-related deaths in the world could be prevented if appropriate health services were made available in endemically affected countries,

1. Endorses the new Global Malaria Control Strategy of the World Health Organization, 2/ endorsed in 1992 by the Ministerial Conference on Malaria, held at Amsterdam, which aims to prevent mortality and reduce morbidity as well as social and economic losses due to malaria;

2. Recognizes that, where the disease is most prevalent, malaria-related problems vary enormously from situation to situation owing to epidemiological, social, economic and operational factors;

3. Stresses that to achieve the objectives of the Strategy will require the progressive improvement and strengthening of local, national, regional and international capabilities, especially with the aim of enhancing partnership and coordination efforts, involving sectors like education, agriculture and the environment, as well as integrating activities with those on related diseases;

4. Notes with appreciation the continued efforts undertaken by Governments to control the disease, in spite of their meagre resources, including the actions they have taken to stop its outbreak through the widespread spraying of insecticide and by making available appropriate anti-malarial products;

5. Welcomes the fact that the World Health Organization has recently increased its commitment to malaria control, especially in Africa, where the overwhelming majority both of cases and of deaths occur;

6. Also welcomes the fact that Dr. Manuel Elkin Patarroyo of Colombia generously offered in June 1993 to donate the full licence rights of his vaccine SPF-66 to the World Health Organization;

7. Notes that there is still a great need to increase resources despite a concerted international effort launched by the World Health Organization and other relevant regional and international bodies to mobilize the necessary resources to control malaria world wide;

8. Calls for continued support, in particular for the United Nations Development Programme/World Bank/World Health Organization special programme for research and training in tropical diseases and to the Division of Control of Tropical Diseases of the World Health Organization;

2/ World Health Organization, A Global Strategy for Malaria Control (Geneva, 1993).

9. Appeals to the international community, international organizations, multilateral financial institutions, specialized agencies, organs and programmes of the United Nations system and non-governmental organizations as well as all interested groups to provide developing countries, in particular African countries, with technical, medical and financial assistance commensurate with the efforts needed to control this endemic disease;

10. Invites the Director-General of the World Health Organization, as the lead agency in this field, to promote the mobilization of organizations, agencies, organs and programmes of the United Nations system in order to provide technical, medical and financial assistance for preventive action and intensification of the struggle against malaria, and to elaborate a plan of action detailing the coordination of all related activities in this field;

11. Requests the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly at its fiftieth session the report of the Director-General of the World Health Organization, to be prepared in collaboration with other relevant organizations, agencies, organs and programmes of the United Nations system, on the implementation of the present resolution, including, inter alia, answers to the many questions that still need to be addressed, as well as the utilization of an effective malaria vaccine in an integrated approach, together with other malaria-control tools, including the incorporation of appropriate technologies for malaria control, with specific attention to the results of scientific investigations concerning the latest developments in this field.

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RESOLUTION ADOPTED BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

[on the report of the Second Committee (A/49/726)]

49/136. Public administration and development

The General Assembly,

Recognizing the important role that Governments and public administrations can play in addressing new responsibilities arising from the pursuit of sustained economic growth and sustainable development in all countries, including, inter alia, developing basic infrastructural facilities, promoting social development, combating socio-economic disparities and poverty, preparing, as appropriate, conditions for the private sector and protecting the environment,

Recognizing also the need for strengthened public administrative capacities in order to ensure a civil service that is responsive to the needs of the people and that provides quality services,

Affirming that States have the sovereign right and responsibility to decide, in accordance with their own development strategies, needs and priorities, on their public administration,

Considering that efficient and competent national administrations, responsible to their own people, should support sustained economic growth and sustainable development,

Considering also that the development of human resources constitutes an essential basis for sustained economic growth and sustainable development and a principal factor of progress and welfare,

Considering further that some initiatives to reform their public administrations taken by certain countries in the context of structural adjustment programmes have not always been based on a policy conceived and defined for the long term,

Recognizing the important and mutually complementary roles that can be played by the public and private sectors in sustained economic growth and sustained development,

Recognizing also the importance of efficient and competent public administration, responsible to its own people, for the successful implementation of economic reforms in all countries, in particular in the countries with economies in transition,

Emphasizing the importance of international cooperation in supporting the national efforts of developing countries in capacity-building in public administration for development,

Acknowledging the importance of the activities in the framework of the United Nations programme in public administration and finance for enhancing efficiency of public administration, in particular in developing countries and countries with economies in transition,

Acknowledging also the importance of exchanging views and experiences in order to promote a better understanding of the role of public administration in development and to enhance international cooperation in this field,

1. Takes note of the Tangier Declaration, 1/ adopted by the Pan-African Conference of Ministers of the Civil Service, held in Morocco on 20 and 21 June 1994;

2. Decides to resume in March-April 1996 its fiftieth session in order to examine the question of public administration and development, exchange experiences, review the activities of the United Nations in this field and make recommendations, as appropriate;

3. Invites all States to participate actively in the resumed session and to be represented at the highest possible level;

4. Requests the Group of Experts on Public Administration and Finance to contribute, through the Economic and Social Council, to the work of the resumed session, based on the experience gained in assisting developing countries and countries with economies in transition in capacity-building in public administration for development;

5. Requests the United Nations Development Programme and other relevant United Nations organizations to contribute, through the Economic and Social Council, to the work of the resumed session;

6. Invites interested non-governmental organizations to contribute, as appropriate, to the work of its resumed session;

7. Requests the Secretary-General to submit a consolidated report, through the Economic and Social Council, to the General Assembly at its resumed session, containing an analysis of the role of public administration in development and recommendations for strengthening the role of the United Nations in public administration and development for the benefit of interested developing countries and countries with economies in transition;

1/ See A/49/495, annex.

8. Invites the regional commissions of the United Nations to consider in 1995 the role of public administration in development and to report, through the Economic and Social Council, to the General Assembly at its resumed session;

9. Decides to recommend to the Economic and Social Council at its organizational session to include in the provisional agenda of its substantive session of 1995 a sub-item entitled "Public administration and development", under the item "Programme activities";

10. Also decides to consider at its fiftieth session the question of public administration and development, under the agenda item entitled "Report of the Economic and Social Council".

92nd plenary meeting
19 December 1994